

Metropolitan Exchange,
87, CALLE CORRIENTES.

GRAND CONCERT.
EVERY EVENING.
Assisted by several of the most talented Artists.
ENGLISH, GERMAN, AND FRENCH.
Including
Sally Sam and Old Bob Billy.
222, N. 1, m28

ARGENTINE BANK,
31, 33, and 35 San Martin.

BANKING HOURS FROM 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M.

The rate of interest and further notice will be
ALLOWED.
On account current, 7 per cent. per annum.
Thirty days notice (for
the present), 8 " " "
Ninety days notice, 9 " " "

CHARGES.
On specie and currency, 15 " " "
Money advanced on current account.
Bills and Pagares discounted on conventional
terms.

SAVINGS' BANK.
Open from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
On specie and currency, 6 per cent. per annum.
A. MARCO DEL PONT.
JOSE B. SALA.
Buenos Ayres, March 1, 1868. 51 xp

BUENOS AYRES ATHLETIC SPORTS

The Sports will take place on 21st May, 1868.
The following will be the events (subject to alter-
ation):—

1. Running Height and Length Jump.
2. Standing Shot, 40, 50, do.
3. Flat Race—100 Yards.
4. Do. —200 " " "
5. Do. —400 " " "
6. Do. —800 " " "
7. Do. —1600 " " "
8. Do. —3200 " " "
9. Do. —6400 " " "
10. Putting the Shot.
11. Kicking the Football.
12. Sack Race.
13. Steeplechase—(Open to all comers).
14. Consumption Stakes.

Winners of the same event at both previous
meetings will be handicapped.
Entrances can be made at Macken Bros., 44 San
Martin, up to 7 p.m. on Saturday, 9th May.

HYPOPHOSPHITE OF IRON AND
QUININE.

ESPINOSA & KYLL have just received per
Albion a fresh supply of the above preparation,
introduced by Dr. Churchill, and employed so
successfully as a Tonic Remedy in cases of general
debility, and especially in the treatment of Pul-
monary Consumption.

E. & K. beg also to direct attention to their
having in stock Pale Newfoundland Cod Liver
Oil, of very superior quality, which they are
offering at unprecedentedly low prices, in quan-
tities to suit purchasers.
(Formerly Botica de Marcano).
Calle de la Florida, corner of Tucuman.
182, 10p, m22

SAYER'S PALE BRANDY.

SIX YEARS IN BOTTLING.
\$250 PER DOZEN—CASH ONLY.
Sample Bottles may be obtained at the same rate.
CHARLES TURNEAU,
163, 1m, m20

THE DAILY AND WEEKLY STANDARD

TO BE HAD AT THE
AGENCY OF MR. HERRING,
44 PASEO JULIO.

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD
\$30 PER MONTH.
ADVERTISEMENTS
NOT EXCEEDING FIVE LINES,
INSERTED SIX TIMES FOR \$10.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous com-
munications. Whatever is intended for
insertion must be authenticated by the
name and address of the writer; not
necessarily for publication, but as a
guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

"Nil falsi audemus, nil veri non audemus dicere."
CICERO

TUESDAY, MARCH 31, 1868.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM
TO "STANDARD."

LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO.

Montevideo, March 30.

Fire at Borelli's store not quite ex-
tinguished, but no further danger ap-
prehended.

The Gerente, from Rio, has arrived,
brings no news of interest. In gold
no operations.

Colonia, March 30.

The Dock Company have begun op-
erations in earnest, and now there is
every chance of the works being com-
pleted in a short time.

Weather rather gloomy.

THE REVOLUTION IN SANTA FE.

While the unconstitutional pressure
brought to bear in the interior pro-
vinces of the North by the Taboadas,
with the reported connivance of the
National authorities, is justly matter
for severe comments on the part of
the liberal press, and has raised a
well-founded alarm throughout the
length and breadth of the Argentine
territory, the events which have suc-
ceeded each other with such mar-
vellous rapidity in the Province of Santa
Fe, give a terrible consistency to the
charges publicly brought against the
Government of General Mitre, of having
not only betrayed its own principles,
but of having openly violated the
spirit as well as the letter of the Con-
stitution, and are hurrying the Re-
public into the vortex of a general
conflagration.

The resurrection of the insurrection-
ary movement in this unfortunate
province is only the logical conse-
quence of the vacillating policy pur-
sued by the National Commissioner,
Sr. Costa, and would of itself be
enough to cast an indelible slur upon
the closing days of President Mitre's
administration.

From the very beginning of his mis-
sion Sr. Costa gave indications of his
partiality to the revolutionary party,
and by his unconstitutional proceed-
ings raised the susceptibility of the
Liberal party, and it is not to be won-
dered at that his professions of being
animated by a conciliatory spirit were
met with little or no acceptance.

His attempt to arrogate to himself
the duties allotted by the provincial
constitution to local authorities met
with a dignified repulse from the pro-
visional government of Sr. Aldao, and
his unconstitutional decree fixing the
elections for the 22nd of this month
was met by a constitutional decree of
the provincial chambers appointing

said elections to be held on the 26th of
April.

By the Federal Constitution the Na-
tional Government can only intervene
in matters connected with the internal
regime of the Provinces at the request
of the constituted authorities. The
Government of Sr. Aldao, though a
provisional one, was legal and consti-
tutional, and had been recognised as
such by Sr. Costa himself in a solemn
and official manner. The attempt,
therefore, of the latter, though backed
by direct instructions from the Presi-
dent himself, was as unwise as it was
unconstitutional, and its failure has led
him to endeavor to attain his object by
circumventous means. Regardless of con-
sequences, the Government of Mr. Aldao
has been abandoned to the remorseless
animosity of its political adversaries,
having been purposely left in a de-
fective condition. The National
troops were withdrawn, and now we
receive the proclamation of Sr. Costa,
by which he officially announces the
withdrawal of the intervention.

Either the decree of Sr. Costa, fix-
ing the day for the elections was
right, and then he should have em-
ployed all the moral and physical
means within his power to enforce it,
or the decree of the Legislature sanc-
tioned by the Provincial Executive,
naming a different day, was right, and
then he was bound to see the latter
carried out by all the means at his
command.

Sr. Costa has been playing fast and
loose with the dangerous elements of
revolution and anarchy, and the fruits
of his policy will not be long in show-
ing themselves. But it would be
unfair to lay on him the principal
blame of the disastrous consequences
of such tortuous policy. He has only
been a willing tool in the hands of his
more ambitious superiors.

General Mitre, whose term of of-
fice inaugurated under such prosper-
ous auspices, is about to close amid
the clash of a foreign war and the
clamor of political factions maddened
to frenzy, may be called upon to render
a strict account of his trust by the
representatives of a long suffering and
indignant people.

DUELLING.

If there be a characteristic of the
age we live in more creditable than
another to our advancement, it is the
decay of this detestable practice. The
distinction between murder and homi-
cide is now not thought more difficult
to decide than the difference between
common assassination and the slaying
of an adversary by the practised hand
of the dueller.

There are not wanting instances in
history, ancient and modern, for the
justification of the assassin; we can
therefore, easily comprehend how
much can be said to vindicate the
practice of duelling, if we choose to allow
passion to dictate the reasons in its
favor. To spring at the life of an ad-
versary, even in that conventionally
admitted form, is the same indulgence
of our instincts, which fills our jails
with the vilest criminals. When we
reflect that in accepting a challenge it
is not only the life or limb of a per-
sonal enemy we endanger, but the whole
moral structure of the society we live
in, surely the most delicate sense of
honor might feel appalled at the
thought of making some sacrifice for
the general welfare.

The whole history of progress, is, as
Tennyson would express it, the
"working out of the beast," the
sacrifice of selfish instincts for the
good of the community. Neither
socially nor politically is this his-
tory consummated; but when we con-
trast the manners at the present day
of the higher classes in Europe, with
those of the nobility, even in the early
part of last century when duelling
was an everyday occurrence, and the
morals of the aristocracy generally
corrupt, we can congratulate ourselves
on our superiority.

Unhappily duelling is the offspring
of a grand Christian institution—it
traces its pedigree from the Crusades,
and is a near kinsman of the chivalry
of the middle ages; it is still thought
to be aristocratic, and every pot-boy
and quill-driver has adopted the motto
"noblesse oblige." But year by year
the practice is losing its aristocratic
reputation, and sinking into the slums
with pugilism and other many fancies
of our forefathers.

It is now nearly
restricted to half-breeds and rowdies
in the States, or to military circles
where the officers are either not gentle-
men, or if gentlemen by rank they
are not so by education. No one bears
of duelling at a bar-mess; and in-
deed in England no one hears of duel-
ling at all. Can there be a better
sign of the high position she bears
among nations? And yet the Eng-
lishman is the most sensitive, the
most untouchable, the most unap-
proachable of animals; and not only
is he the most sensitive of beings, but
he is the most free in his thoughts and
actions. He is free, in fact, because
he has learned the value of restraint.

We are the last to be guilty of the
chauvinism of holding our own coun-
trymen up as an example to others;
and there is always a sufficient dash
of the savage amongst us in the West
of England, in Galway, and in the
Highlands to limit our self-laudation
in respect to our love of restraint.
But if there be one circumstance of

which an Englishman has reason to be
proud, it is the moderation of the
press. Irresponsible and anonymous
to a degree unknown in other coun-
tries—for in England it is reckoned
almost a discovery to know the name
of a newspaper editor—we are neither
troubled with the personal histories
and fancies of the writers for the
press, nor, to do them justice, do they
trouble themselves much about the
personal affairs of others. They are
scarcely entities, and true to the na-
tional characteristic of self-esteem,
which precludes the idea of a feminine
fidgety vanity, they are content to
remain in obscurity, workers in their
honorable capacity as month-pieces of
public opinion, the guardians of pub-
lic rights.

Out of the same stock from which
the press is recruited come a few men
who choose to push themselves for-
ward as public characters; and if
they attempt to impose their ideas on
others, or to continually dangle them-
selves or their deeds before the eyes
of the public, they have generally the
trace of good sense left to know that
they may expect to be severely criti-
cised, and even roughly handled, by
the organs or public opinion. And
so long as the expression of opinion
is within the bounds of personal
insult or injury to their character they
would scorn the womanish propensity
of rushing tooth and nail at their
critics.

There can be no doubt about it, a
writer in a newspaper wields a power-
ful weapon, against which private in-
terests are often defenceless, and he
should be made to know his responsi-
bility; and as a rule he feels it and is
quite prepared to abide by it. But
the state of society must be morally
abject in which if a newspaper writer
is personal in his remarks and exceeds
somewhat the bounds of fair criticism,
the offended citizen, much less the
offended fellow worker in the press,
can think of no other vindication but
blood; when an appeal to the good
sense, and fairness of the whole com-
munity would not only be his best
justification but result in far severer
punishment to the offender. So much
in this case that when a man re-
sorts to the old fashioned ordeal of
the duel, except in a few instances
when it is nearly unavoidable we look
upon it as a half confession that he is
not wholly in the right; or otherwise
he would not bestow on his maligner
the honor of a challenge.

With the still fresh and hideous ex-
ample in Paris before our minds when
poor Henri Peue was nearly victimiz-
ed by a regimental fencing master,
and with vivid recollections of South-
ern State newspaper rowdism we do
hope that society in Buenos Ayres will
rise en masse and crush at once the
dangerous and deplorable tendencies
which have disclosed themselves with-
in the last day or two in the press of
this city.

AUNIS MAILS

GREAT BRITAIN

The Scotch Reform Bill was intro-
duced on Monday, and the Irish one
is to make its appearance on the 9th
of March. We have also the Govern-
ment scheme for dealing with the old
grievance of bribery at elections, and
with these three measures the House
of Commons will have plenty to do.
The Scotch Reform Bill does not give
much satisfaction. It proposes to add
seven members to Scotland, which is
considerably less than she is entitled
to by population, and less than her
Liberals had made up their minds to
obtain.

The seven seats are to be distributed
as follows:—Glasgow to have one,
to convert it into a three-cornered con-
stituency, the Scotch Universities two
seats, the three counties of Lanark,
Ayr, and Aberdeen, one each, and Ar-
drossan, Coatbridge, Wishaw, Bar-
head, Johnstone, Helensburgh, Kir-
kintalloch, and Pollockshaws, are to
have one amongst them.

The Scotch complain of this scheme
in all its parts.

FRANCE.

The news of the ratification of the
treaty between France and Mecklen-
burg is officially confirmed. The
Zollverein will reduce the duty on
French wine in cask and bottle to 20f.
The arrangement will be put in force
after the treaty between Austria and
the Zollverein has been signed.

An absolute denial has been given
to the reports spread respecting minis-
terial changes and constitutional mod-
ifications.

A bill has been introduced into the
Legislative body proposing to abolish
definitely the extra tax upon corn and
flour imported in foreign bottoms.
The extra tax was already tempo-
rally suspended on the 13th November
last.

It is not yet precisely known when
the French loan of 440,000,000 will be
issued, but it will no doubt be notified
early in March.

Military preparations are, it is said,
being urged forward with extraordi-
nary activity in France. The National
Guard Mobile is being formed with
wonderful haste. This is not the only
indication of the anxiety of the Gov-
ernment to be prepared for any con-
tingency. The provisioning of the
arsenals and the army clothing stores
is vigorously going on. No doubt the

object is to secure peace by preparing
war. But if the old Roman adage be
correct it did not seem to have the
same force before Sadowa as after that
battle.

SPAIN.

The Carlist rising in Spain, which
has been prophesied for some time
past in some continental journals,
seems to have actually taken place.
A Madrid telegram says that a Carlist
band had made its appearance in Na-
varre.

It only numbered some 50 men, and
therefore was not in itself of so much
importance. But the fact is that the
people, to a considerable extent, sym-
pathise with the movement, and the
band of 50 may soon become much
larger.

ITALY.

In well informed circles, a new con-
vention, more stringent than the one
of September, is much spoken of. The
convention will not only guarantee the
temporal power of the Pope, but also
the integrity of the kingdom of Italy,
which will enable the Italian Govern-
ment to reduce the army to an effec-
tive strictly necessary, and to curtail
the expenditure.

RUSSIA.

The French papers continue to rei-
terate the rumours of Russian war
movements, the latest being news
from Ibraila announcing a concentra-
tion of Russian troops near Kongas,
Ropceck, and other villages on the
frontiers of Besarabia and Moldavia.

The Russian Government has just
ordered all the inhabitants of the king-
dom of Poland to give up any arms
that may be in their possession. As a
rule no Pole in the kingdom is allowed
to keep arms, but he may buy a gun
on obtaining a special permit from the
authorities, which is renewable yearly
on payment of a tax of six roubles. It
is observed that similar general disar-
maments to that now ordered have al-
ways taken place in Poland immedi-
ately before the outbreak of disturban-
ces in Europe. The Poles had to give
up their arms in 1846, 1848, and 1852,
as they have now, only that formerly
they obtained receipts for them from
the officials, while on the present oc-
casion this formality is dispensed with.

UNITED STATES.

By steamship from New York we
learn that Mr. Thornton, the new
British Minister to the United States,
has been presented to President John-
son by Mr. Seward, and was cordially
received. In his address to the Presi-
dent Mr. Thornton communicated
the assurance of the Queen's friend-
ship towards the country over which
Mr. Johnson so worthily presided con-
cluded by declaring that it would be
his endeavor to strengthen the friend-
ship between the two countries. Presi-
dent Johnson replied that the Queen
more than any other Sovereign enjoyed
the respect and the sympathy of the
American people. Her Majesty's
kind message encouraged him to hope
for a speedy adjustment of the existing
differences between the two Govern-
ment and nation, and the same consi-
deration and confidence would be ex-
tended to Mr. Thornton.

The Washington correspondent of
the New York "Journal of Commerce",
in giving an account of one of the Presi-
dent's receptions says:

Mr. Thornton and Hon. Reverdy
Johnson engaged in earnest conversa-
tion in the midst of the circumstan-
tial mass which swept around the
great East Room, were the observed of
all observers. Mr. Thornton manifests
no small amount of easy and polite ci-
vility in extending the most courteous
respect and attention to the large
number of persons who avail them-
selves of the privilege of presentation.
It has rarely been the fortune of a for-
eigner, in so short a period, to com-
mand that general tribute of respectful
consideration which he has earned to
a degree that must tend materially to
give influence to his position. None
can feel the effect of his polished, gen-
tling manner, without mentally recur-
ring to our unity of blood, language
and religion, hoping that his sojourn
may be happy among us, and that he
may realize all the anticipations ex-
pressed in the President's address of
welcome as the successor of Bruce,
and that while here he and we may
realize the happy settlement of every
international question likely to create
alienation between his country and
ours.

The same correspondent under date
17th Feb. says:—I mentioned, more
than a month since, that it was not
improbable that Mr. Adams, our
Minister to England, would soon ten-
der his resignation, and General
George B. McClellan be nominated to
succeed him. I am of opinion that the
consummation of these events will be
officially made during the present
week. Should my anticipations be
realized, it is to be hoped, in view of
his military services, his high moral
excellence, his adaptation to the im-
portant position, and the strong hold
he has upon the affections of so many
of his countrymen, that the Senate
may be enabled to rise superior to the
influences of party feeling and imme-
diately confirm General McClellan as
Minister to England. In confirming
his nomination the Senate will honor
itself while, to reject such a man
would be an outrage upon propriety
materially prejudicial to the reputa-
tion of Senators and adapted to the

discredit of that high tribunal where-
over the history of our country is
known and the merits of our faithful
military are properly appreciated.

LATEST FROM MENDOZA.

IMPORTANT COMMERCIAL NEWS.

SARMIENTO CANDIDATE FOR CUYO.

Mendoza, March 10, 1868.

To the Editors of the Standard,

Gentlemen,

A dearth of interesting news has
been the cause of my long silence, and
on resuming my correspondence with
you I regret to say its theme must be
one of which you have already had a
surfeit in your city. I allude to the
prevailing epidemic cholera, now reap-
ing an abundant harvest in the North-
ern provinces. Our neighbors of San
Juan are, I am told, in the midst of
their troubles, and a perfect panic
reigns in that unfortunate town. Al-
most every family possessing the means
has left its immediate vicinity, and
thousands are fast crowding every
bathing place and "hacienda" for
leagues around. I fear this is the
most fatal move they could possibly
have made, and in sight of the example
so fatally illustrated in Cordoba they
ought to have been deterred from such
a step. But they seem to be so over-
come with fear, and the panic is so
complete, that no reason or counsel
will be listened to or heeded by the
fugitives. Of course our Government
have wisely cut off all communication
with our pestilential neighbors, and
hence we are in ignorance of the exact
state of affairs; but from indirect in-
formation smuggled into this town I
am enabled to glean sufficient to con-
vay to you more or less the truth,
which the *Zonda* (published in San
Juan) takes good care to conceal—or
rather pervert—for an allusion made
in its columns up to the present as to
the prevailing epidemic has been of
so doubtful a character that you must
not look upon it as authentic. What
the object of such a course can be I
am at a loss to fathom, as any amount
of reticence on their part will not
allay the already wide spread alarm
of the population. By last accounts
the number of deaths daily reached
thirty-seven, which, in so small a
population, more than equals in pro-
portion the mortality in your city dur-
ing the worst days of the plague. As
yet, however, the majority of fatal
cases have occurred amongst the lower
classes, and people of irregular and
abandoned habits in living and hy-
giene; on the Sundays and Mondays
I am told a fearful increase is noted,
owing doubtless to the free indulgence
of the working classes in their accus-
tomed debaucheries, as also to the
unrestrained consumption of fruit.

At the risk of being set down as
egotistical, I must say that I believe
our freedom from the plague here is
almost entirely due to the precautionary
measures adopted by our Government,
and so ably seconded and carried out
by the Sanitary Committee.

I am glad to say that up to the pre-
sent we have had no case of cholera in
this town, and I fervently hope we
shall not be visited by so unwelcome
a guest. For a long time past a
strict quarantine has been estab-
lished on the Rosario road, some
thirty leagues from here, where
the Mensagerias are obliged to stop
and pass eight to fifteen days, being
thoroughly fumigated before entering
the city, and then only allowed to pass
through without stopping, merely
setting down passengers and taking
up others for San Juan. I believe,
however, that the epidemic was intro-
duced into San Juan, not from here,
or by persons en route through this
town, but from San Luis and Cordoba
direct. The sanitary regulations in
San Juan were so faulty in the begin-
ning that I believe persons actually
in a dying state were allowed to enter
from the towns already mentioned.
Here again we find the press of San
Juan guilty of gross neglect in remain-
ing silent or not urging in the strongest
terms upon the Government the dire
necessity of hygienic measures, and
stringent sanitary reforms. Public
journals are the guardians of the public
health in such cases, and no excuse
can be valid for so flagrant a breach
of trust. I regret to say that the
"Zonda," as a rule, rarely publishes
any matter of general or local interest
beyond the official documents emanat-
ing from the Government House, and
for which a subsidy is paid to the
editor. It is, in a word, the most
useless of journals, and decidedly a
euphemism to call it a "newspaper."

I presume you are aware that our
treaty of commerce, transit, &c., with
the sister Republic, Chile, ceases next
month. This will, of course, turn the
tide of imports for consumption in
these provinces towards Buenos Ayres,
but it will, at the same time, seriously
inconvenience merchants and others
in the Andine districts. In anticipa-
tion of the event large invoices of
goods are being brought over by the
San Juan and Mendoza merchants,
which will, doubtless, supply our
wants during winter, but next spring
you may expect to see your streets
crowded with provincials in search of
merchandise, and the banks swarmed
with unknown provincial paper. The
import duties in Chile are not quite so
high as in this country, but when the
goods come to be charged with both,
as after April next will be the case, it

is quite clear that no man with a head
on his shoulders will purchase in
Chile. I believe Chile will suffer more
by the cessation of the treaty than
ourselves, although Señor Peres's
Government were most violent and
impatient for its expiration, and op-
posed to a continuance or renewal.
Our Government, of course, have im-
posed rather heavy export duties on
produce going to Chile; but, as fat-
tattle, and, to a small extent, soap,
&c., and a few others of our products,
are essentially necessary to our neigh-
bours, they must still continue to buy
from us, but at a very different figure
to former times, for it is evident that
if an exporter of fat cattle from here
has to pay a heavy export tax on
leaving this territory, in addition to
the import one in Chile, he must natu-
rally ask a higher price in proportion,
and hence the consumer has to pay
for the political pique of Sr. Perez
and Co., of Santiago. As there is no
article of absolute necessity which we
require from Chile, we are not in the
same position, and consequently have
the advantage over our neighbours.
However, if the treaty be not renewed
we shall have no end of smuggling
going on, and the numerous passes of
the Cordillera, almost impossible to be
guarded by our custom-house authori-
ties, will tend to defraud the nationa
exchequer to do small amount in a
year. I consequently trust that the
new Government will make overtures
to Chile, and renew the commercial
treaty which has so long and favorably
existed with this country. Of course,
the various Chilean consuls have been
notified by their own Government to
withdraw and close their respective
consulates on the 1st April.

Owing to the existence of cholera in
San Juan the Chilean authorities have
imposed the strictest quarantine on
all persons entering from here. I am
told that on the principal roads enter-
ing Chile an armed guard is stationed,
and a most searching examination
conducted by a medical commission
previous to discharge from the 40 days
quarantine imposed. It is thus rather
a disagreeable journey to make just
now, and having this in view I intend
entering by some contraband road, as
I propose making a short visit to Chile
within a few days.

Mendoza is now almost on a par
with Cordoba and Rosario as to banks.
In addition to the pioneer establish-
ment of the Messrs. Gonzales and Co.,
we have another recently opened by
Messrs. Correa and Casas; but unfor-
tunately Sr. Correas only lived a few
weeks after the inauguration of his
bank. It is still carried on by the
surviving partner. We are also about
to have a new joint stock concern, to
be called the Bank of Cuyo, under the
management, as I have been informed,
of Don Regulo Martinez, late deputy
to Congress for San Juan. The capi-
tal is, however, small, but all sub-
scribed by individuals in these provin-
ces. This latter fact is, in my opinion,
of great importance in a political
point of view, as being composed of
all classes and shades of opinion hav-
ing their money invested in a public
concern, it will induce them to think
twice before plotting or carrying out
a revolution, which might jeopardise
their property.

The approaching Presidential elec-
tion is now the all absorbing topic,
and the claims of rival candidates are
being hotly discussed. There is no
doubt whatever as to the result, as
far as these provinces are concerned,
of the Sarmiento candidature. He is
unanimously proclaimed here by all
the clubs, and coupled with him is Dr.
Adolfo Alsina as Vice-President. A
few short weeks will determine the
vexed question, and I sincerely trust
it may be the advent of peace for this
unhappy country. The unanimous
opinion here seems to be that Sar-
miento only, of all the candidates, is the
true harbinger of peace, progress, and
prosperity. If we may judge from
his energetic rule in San Juan, there
can be little doubt but that he is just
now precisely the man we want, and
the election of any other candidate,
I am persuaded, will only bring us
fresh troubles. The great recommen-
dation Sarmiento has is his thorough
knowledge of the Interior and the
people over whom he may be called upon
to rule, his just and due appreciation
of that erratic character and difficult-
to-be-classed specimen of the "genus
homo," the gaucho, montonero, cau-
dillo, or whatever you choose to call
him. Also he has recently seen the
world, and studied the progress of
civilization beyond the estuary of the
Plate.

My letter has already assumed fear-
ful proportions, so I shall conclude,
promising to keep you posted up as to
the result of the Presidential election
in these parts, and other matters of
general interest.

Yours most truly,
TUPUNGATO.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The great topic of conversation on
Sunday last was the bellicose article
in the *Nacion*, written by Mr. Benito
Neto, and directed against Mr. Hector
Varela. The latter gentleman had
during the week made a speech at the
Club Libertad, which was severely
criticised—perhaps, too severely criti-
cised—by the *Nacion Argentina*. Mr.
Hector Varela, whom we had the plea-

sure, in our number only of Saturday
last, of alluding to in a flattering man-
ner, instead of making use of his life-
time talents in replying to the offen-
sive article, chose to resort to the
rarely pardonable measure of challeng-
ing the editor of the paper, Mr. Gomez,
who very properly declined the respon-
sibility of the article. The real writer
was Mr. Benito Neto, and this gentle-
man, in the Sunday edition of the *Na-
cion*, acknowledges the authorship
and the responsibility in a manner the
most unmistakable. Pistols and coffee
for two were inevitable, and the horri-
fied, scandalised public, as they sat in
their pews at church must have antici-
pated a sensational event on the fol-
lowing morning; but their anticipa-
tions were bound up with the ordinary
forms and decencies attending such
tragic occurrences. Little did they ex-
pect when they came out of church to
hear of the frightful rumor that Mr.
Hector Varela had been assassinated.
This, however, turned out to be untrue
—and the worthy finish, so far, of the
discreditable affair, was the meeting
of some of the Varela family in a café
with Mr. Benito Neto, which resulted,
in a street brawl, the drawing of a
revolver by that gentleman, and Mr.
Jacobo Varela being wounded in the
thigh. This took place under the
shadow of the Merced Church. Such
are briefly the circumstances; we
should be glad to say such is the end of
the business.

We found the temporary, very temporary, theatre attended by not altogether a fashionable but a much more numerous audience than we see at the opera. Any one addicted to bull-baiting, bear-baiting, cock fighting and other ancient entertainments, will find his antiquarian tastes amply satisfied at the exhibition.

A meeting of the Committee of the British Hospital will be held to-day (Tuesday), to select the office-bearers for the present year. The following gentlemen are specially requested to attend—Messrs. J. P. Boyd, W. R. Beedel, M. Forrester, G. Tucker, and S. Jordan. The Committee to meet at 50 Calle 25 de Mayo, at three o'clock. A full attendance is specially requested.

Great and grievous are the complaints we still receive about "taxation," and the few who waded through our mild remarks on the subject, are wrath at our not having blackguarded the Government, and given it to them in style, instead of pottering over Mr. Olivera. But if people will jumble up the question of taxation in general, and the incidence of taxation, with the mode of collection, the fault is not ours. We know that taxation is excessive, but the country is engaged in a costly war, and the expenditure of the Provincial Government sympathizes with that of the National Government. As to the infamous valuations of the assessors, we have touched upon that point, *ad nauseam*; and it only remains for the foreign residents to know that the remedy is partly in their own hands, as they can refuse payment and appeal to a jury. The printed notices received by the public direct them when and where payment is to be made after the valuations are agreed upon. The "patente" tax is paid on or before a certain date at the Stamp-office, Calle Moreno. The "Contribucion Directa," in the same way at its respective office.

From the "Republica" of Chile we find that the estimates for the revenue of the Chile Government for 1867 amount to nearly 11 millions. The population of Chile is about equal to that of the Argentine Confederation, or very little in excess; and the Government of that country has the advantage of being homogeneous, and consequently should be much cheaper. It is also an oligarchical government, in which public robberies are confined to a smaller circle, and should at least be smaller in amount.

The steamer of Tai's London line is overdue. We hope that when the new steamers are on the line the company will fulfil the prophecies we have made concerning them, that they are to beat the Southampton packets, and keep up their present character at least as Belgian royal mail steamers.

We see by the "Telegrafo Maritimo" that Messrs. Le Bas and Hughes of Montevideo, have started a company to supply foreign countries with live capones, and propose to commence with an invoice of 1,500 to England. Most of the capital is already at their disposal, and the amount of capital required is only £22,000.

A vessel recently left Liverpool with 300 Irish emigrants to the south of Brazil. The emigrants were accompanied by a Catholic priest.

The news of Lord Derby's resignation was the subject of conversation amongst Englishmen in Lisbon when the packet left. It is said that a telegram had been received to the effect that Mr. Disraeli would succeed him as First Lord of the Treasury, but we cannot find that anything definite was known, although we have had the pleasure of conversing with gentlemen who arrived by the French steamer.

A most amusing advertisement appears in the "Standard," professing to be from a decayed gentleman, an outdoor graduate of Brazenose Hall, who offers his services as "poet" to any establishment anxious to increase the sale of a popular article. He boasts of recommendations from the late employers, Messrs. and Son, Kelly, Day and Martin, &c. His attention has evidently been attracted to the sweet lines in praise of Bagley's Hesperidina. If the decayed gentleman could write as we do with a bottle of the Hesperidina before him, his poetry might do the liquor more credit than we aspire to attain, but he could not better appreciate its flavor and miraculous medicinal qualities.

There was no arrival yesterday from Montevideo, but by telegraph we hear that the fire at Messrs. Borelli's naval store was still smoldering, but no further fears were entertained. The loss will amount to \$300,000. The marines of the foreign men-of-war worked hard, but there was a great want of water. The hose were eventually carried to the bay.

Our friend, Mr. James C. Simpson, now managing director of the Carter-Edwards Breach-loading Rifle Company, is progressing in his new enterprise, and expects heavy orders for his rifles, judging from late official trials at Woolwich, which gave as results 20 times from the shoulder in 40 seconds. But governments are so pestered with patents they are rather chary of giving orders. We hope soon to have a Carter-Edwards rifle in our museum. We have received a parting present from Mr. George Drabble, who left in the Arno for Europe. The memento

consists of a beautiful proof-engraving, and the presentation was accompanied by some very flattering remarks, conveyed by the messenger, assuring us that the "Standard" said a great deal that was true; and, if it was added, *sub rosa*, and a great deal that was not, we are sure Mr. Drabble, when he arrives at his destination, and reads the Manchester "prints," will be able to make the same observation in their regard.

THE STANDARD ABROAD.

THE IRISH HIGHLANDS.

Lakes and Mountains of Sligo—Knock-na-ree—Ross Point—Cannin ruins. Sligo, Feb. 10th 1868.

Besides Lough Gill and Loughwood there are many charming drives about Sligo, and thanks to the Bishop and Father Morris I have been enabled to see them all. On Tuesday we drove out by Mr. O'Connor's property, passing several small lakes, near one of which he has a pretty mansion, and on the banks of another is a cemetery belonging to the O'Connor family. Few merchants in Ireland have realized such large fortunes in recent years as Mr. O'Connor; he is said to be worth over £150,000 and had some trade at one time with the River Plate. Although a self-made man his name has amongst the oldest in this part of the country, and the Abbey of Sligo contains a beautiful tomb to one of the O'Connors A.D. 1616. I believe Mr. O'Connor is the only Catholic gentleman of fortune in the vicinity of Sligo. The country looks bare and sterile, and in the distance we see the Leitrim mountains; yonder is "O'Rourke's table," a high plateau in the territory of Breffni, associated with Moore's famous song "The valley lay smiling before me." The glory of the O'Rourke's has passed away, but the crime of the Irish Helen after seven centuries seems yet not fully expiated.

The weather continuing fine, our destination next day was Knock-na-ree, or the Hill of Kings, on the coast of the Atlantic. About 8 miles from Sligo we passed Seaford, a handsome demesne belonging to the Phibbs family; as the late esteemed Consul Phibbs was a relative of these people I had some notion of calling, till I learned that the family was at present travelling on the continent. The bold headland of Knock-na-ree, with steep and barren sides, rises over a thousand feet in height, and on the summit is an enormous cairn or tumulus of some thousands of tons of loose stones carried thither at immense labor, probably before the Christian era. On doubling the headland we encountered a fierce blast of wind from the ocean. At various dizzy heights along the mountain sheep were grazing and I thought that the Buenos Ayres sheep farmer would hardly follow his flock in such places.

The wild surges of the Atlantic break with a deep roar and long lines of foam on this iron coast, and the scene is peculiarly desolate, and at the same time fascinating. I could stand here and gaze for half-an-hour, but Father Morris says we had better be late for dinner, and we have a long road before us. Sundry fishermen have huts along the shore, very much exposed to the weather: even on the hill-side you see a few scattered cabins; passing a post-office and National school we come in view of the mouth of Sligo river. On an island, near the light house, is a comfortable mansion formerly belonging to a merchant named Martin, who was drowned, with his wife, driving home one night, the servant forgetting to put the usual light in the parlor window. At the far side of the river we see the white cottages of Ross Point. There are numerous gentlemen's seats as we approach Sligo from the north; yonder cottage is the residence of Mr. Howley, the high-sheriff, and there is a good deal of house and landed property belonging to Mr. Lyons, M.P., another of the prosperous traders of Sligo.

On Thursday I drove out to Cummin, to visit Mrs. Wyllie, mother of our deceased friend Wyllie of Chascomus. The place was formerly very grand, but is now in utter decay. In the lawn I passed the battlemented ruins of what was, in times of old, a castle or a convent. My driver knew poor Wyllie well and spoke very highly of him, adding that the father had recently died. On reaching the house I observed the parlor windows were bricked up, and the place looked quite dismal. As I knocked at the door the echo sounded through the house, which seemed deserted. After some minutes Mrs. Wyllie cautiously opened the door and asked me my business. I told her that I had known her son in Buenos Ayres. She asked me "which of them" as she had lost two there. She seemed much afflicted and cared little to hear of B. Ayres.

Father Morris's colleague, the Rev. Mr. Casey, took me out on Friday to the fashionable salt water village of Ross-Point. Of course it looked very much out of season, but the situation is charming, and there are numerous tasteful lodges dotting the hill-side down to the metal man, who points out to ships the safe entrance to the river's mouth. Mr. Middleton, another successful merchant, has just bought all the ground near the beach, to erect

thereon a couple of rows of houses; he has given a site gratis for a Catholic church and school. There is a second light-house about a mile from the metal man; we observed a flag of distress from the top, and learned that the light-keeper was some days without food owing to stress of weather. The breakers were still dashing around the light-house and a dangerous reef hard by; but we saw a four-oared boat gallantly pulling against the waves to relieve the poor light-keeper. I ascertained next day that the boat, after giving due relief in time, returned safely to shore.

BANDA ORIENTAL.

MORE ABOUT SHEPHERDS.

Canelas, March 29, 1868. Since the date of my last there is nothing of importance to communicate. In spite of hard times, revolutions, and pestilence, this brave, round world of ours continues to roll, and in the confusing whirl we forget the unpleasant past, and look forward with eager hope to a happier future. Sheepfarmers here have no reason to complain of the season, for in the memory of the oldest inhabitant, or of the oldest horse, a better for grass has not been seen. Lambing time has now arrived, and there is no doubt there will be a first-rate increase this year. Troopers are buying capones for the saladeros at 10/3 rls. for picked animals.

Since the shearing, the wages of peones and puesteros have been reduced, and in some districts I hear that those who had sheep on thirds had thrown them up, as they found they could not live on their wool money. It is a pity for one thing, which is, that if the Brazilians take Asuncion Lopez might, if the wool had kept up, find some innocent occupation, by accepting a flock on thirds. All is quiet here. No wars, or rumors of wars. Economy is the order of the day, and those who are honestly striving to keep their heads above water, are resorting to the customs of yore: "carne" from one year's end to another. By so doing, they hope to make both ends meet, as they will thus meet all demands.

I remain, Gentlemen, Yours truly.

INTRINSIC VALUE OF SHEEP.

March 27, 1868.

To the Editors of the Standard.

Gentlemen, We have read here, in the Banda Oriental, with much interest, your remarks upon the fancy value of sheep and lands, as well as those upon the intrinsic value of sheep by "Bucolic." It is a true and a dismal fact, that sheep business is now at a discount; yet it is not near as bad as painted in these two last-mentioned articles—at least on this side of the Plate. Good or excellent land here may be rented at about 700 patacons per suerto, or at about a dollar Buenos Ayres currency per head. Such land is always well watered, and being hilly, affords good deal of shelter for sheep in bad weather, and generally a good increase is obtained. Sheep, six or seven fleeces of which give an arroba of wool, including the autumn lands, must be good sheep, and their wool worth more than \$2 per arroba. For wool of this kind, raised here, 34 patacons was offered; cattle and wool, not of the first class, was sold in Montevideo at 30 reales, or about \$78 B. A. currency. Even with such a price, a man, besides paying his expenses, secures a reasonable interest for his capital out of the increase. And these prices are the lowest we have had for the last twelve years.

It won't do now for an estanciero to live in town or play the "gentleman shepherd." Let him take care of his sheep, and the sheep will take care of him; was said in your paper, and a greater truth has never been told. Racing, hunting, and drinking ale, brandy, and gin by the barrel, let alone the champagne, won't improve the sheep. Let the master's eye be upon them: let them be classified, and by means of proper rams, their wool will be soon worth more, and even some dollars will remain over after the expenses are paid.

It is quite a pity that so many young men come out here who neither understand, nor take care of their business. If they lose money, it is owing, in a great measure, to their own fault, although they throw the blame upon the land and the sheep business. By talking in this manner, they dishearten many, in whose hands the business would have thrived, and thrives yet. We need not yet live upon beef and yerba alone. We may still eat a few potatoes and cabbages, that we have planted ourselves. We may yet buy a couple of pounds of coffee or tea, and allow ourselves a glass of Carlon or French wine to drink success to the sheep business, which will improve, not by lamentations, but by putting our own shoulder to the wheel to the great improvement at the same time of our health and our spirits.

A SHEEPOWNER, B. O.

ANTWERP WOOL CIRCULAR.

River Plate Wool—Stock this day

8,000 Bales River Plate, 1,400 Cape

and 1,500 miscellaneous.—Sales since

1st inst. 1,900 Bales, including 1,000 La Plata.

War fears, toward spring, gradually subsiding, confidence is returning and Trade, as well as Industry, are giving unmistakable signs of revival.—Dry goods met with considerable transactions this fortnight and wools, naturally, were favorably influenced by same.—Besides this, the distressing news received from the River Plate, about cholera, leads to suppose the export season there will extend unusually late and that, for some time, arrivals here will be rather sparing.

These causes combined have stiffened our Market, which rules for old wools 10 to 12 centimes above November Sales and Holders are very firm, waiting for next auction, which is expected to be spirited and give a satisfactory result. The first sitting will take place on 3rd March and the others on following days. The quantity offered is not likely to exceed, unless some vessels come up in time, about 8,000 Bales River Plate and 2,500 Cape, etc.

New Wools wash white and generally turn out well, as regards staple, but unfortunately give only, on an average, 28—30 per cent. nett.

LETTERS.

Lying at this office for the following—Thomas Irwin Lynch, John Gillespie, James Conroy, John Conley, James Seatey, Patrick O'Brien, P. Hunt [2], George Parkes, engineer; —Ford, Mrs. George Anderson.

ON 'CHANGE.

March 30, 1868.

Ounces, 400

Sovereigns, 123

Patacons, 25

Some sales of importance in National Bonds, the greater part of which were not noted on the blackboard. The market remains at 50/4 cash.

Discounts rule active; money in demand. Government bills 24, although several amounts lent with bonds as security at 14 per cent. interest; first class paper done readily at 10 per cent.

The situation of the province of Santa Fe does not alarm merchants, it is looked upon as a concomitant of an important election; it is indeed a matter of wonder that such clear-sighted tactics are not carried on in this province.

The war news from Paraguay is not liked, for though favorable in appearance, in reality it is evident that the struggle will probably continue until the allies are exhausted.

From London we hear that Brazil will soon be forced to make another loan, at almost any rate on which capitalists may insist.

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Charter a brig Anna, to load salted hides at Fray Bentos for England, 36s. and 6 per cent.

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BIRTH.

On the 6th March, at Rosario, the wife of Mr. Michael Hipwell, of a daughter.

DEATH.

On the 28th March, after a short illness, Mrs. George Chalkling, aged 37 years; deeply regretted by her numerous friends and relations.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF RUHIO & FOLEY, 12 CALLE 25 DE MAYO.

National steamer Victoria, on Tuesday, at 10 a.m., for La Victoria and Zarate. From the Railway Station, Retiro.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF A. MATTI & PIERA, 361 CALLE CUYO.

The steamer Lujan, on Tuesday, at 10 a.m., for Gualeguay, Rosario, Paraná, and Santa Fe. From the Railway Station, Retiro.

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SOUTH AMERICAN STEAMBOAT CO., 361 CALLE CUYO.

The steamer Provador, on Tuesday, at 5 p.m., for Montevideo.

The steamer Cisne, on Thursday, at 10 a.m., for Corrientes and ports. Passages reduced 50 per cent.

RIVER PLATE STEAMBOAT AGENCY, 361 CALLE CUYO.

The steamer Taragui, on Thursday, at 10 a.m., for Corrientes and ports.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF H. DOWSE, 67 CALLE 25 DE MAYO.

National steamer Estrella, on Sunday, at 11 a.m., from the Tigre, for Rosario, Paraná, Santa Fe, and intermediate ports. From the Railway Station, Retiro, at 10 a.m.

THE RECENT NOVELS.

Dickens's Last Christmas Story. 1346 tons.

My Braden's Birds of Prey. 1346 tons.

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